

Mr Hutchison said 'If you won't work you may get,' and Mr Cooper replied 'Well I'm done with it.' Mr Cooper behaved in an irritated manner.

By Mr Leach—Every man in the place works 12 hours a day, Sundays and week days. When I called Mr Cooper on Sunday

day he came willingly. It was not till Mr. Hutchinson spoke to him that he appeared. He was a tall, thin, dark man, with a quiet, steady, but the somewhat irritating quality of a bulldog. J. D. Hutchinson said I am a director of the defendant in company. I saw the plaintiff when he arrived and had some conversation with him about his general work. He was told that he would have to be connected with the case. He was given the following instructions from Mr. Brown and myself. I frequently go over to Macossee to see how the work is getting on. The work is full power to do anything at the work. On one occasion in April, when I was in the city, I saw Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson and myself that Mr. Cooper was very dissatisfied with his position on account of his salary being too small to leave any amount after paying his living expenses. We agreed there and then to give him the increase of \$100 per month. Mr. Hutchinson then appeared quite satisfied with that. I told him that when the Hoffman case started it would be his particular duty to do the night work, and that he would have to take turn about on Sundays. On Sunday, Mr. Hutchinson was very much inspired, the work which he heard of.

rebuilding the kiln. The work was being done that it could not have escaped anybody's notice. I sent Mr. Robbins for Cooper. I pointed out to him that the work was bad and asked him why he had been looking over it. He said he could be expected to be in the kiln the next time. I told him he must be there the same time as he had no other work to do. He made a remark to the effect that he could not do this unless he was paid something for it. I expostulated with him more strongly and pointed out the necessity for getting the kiln completed. I

he said 'I have done with it,' and I said 'You have done with it, get.' He said 'The job would not suit him, and left the house. I asked him that afternoon if he was away by the night boat or the morning boat, as I would give him a memo of my wages he had to get, which he could take to the bank office. He said 'No, I am not going away, I am staying here.'

By Mr. L'ach—*I had full authority to*
Cooper to 'get.' The general manager
power to delegate his authority to me

This concluded the evidence.

Mr Leach said that but for an inter in the affairs of the company at Macao case would never have come into C It was incredible that a man in C position, a man with eight dollars in

his wife and family, would throw up his hands in the way the other side tried to make. All that the plaintiff's words amounted to was an objection to getting up and working all day on Sunday like any other day of the week. That afforded no ground for dismissing a man who was hired

out here under a three years' contract and who could hardly expect he would have to work on Sunday other days.

His Lordship held that the contract rescinded by mutual agreement, the plaintiff having the choice of either doing the

which was expected of him or leaving the company's service, and choosing the latter course. He considered him entitled to wages up to the date of his leaving the company's employ, and as nothing had been paid into Court on this account he considered the plaintiff entitled to his costs.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
THE FISHERIES QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.
St. John's, Newfoundland, July 2nd.
William Vellance Whiteway, the Pro-

THE BARROW-IN-FURNESS ELECTION—
GLADSTONIAN-LIBERAL ELECTED.
London, July 2nd.—The following

result of the polling at Barrow-in-Furness, which ended to-day:—Mr James' David Gladstone, Liberal, who has been elected, polled 1994 votes; Mr Wainwright, Conservative, 1892 votes; while Mr Cairns polled 1280.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket concluded to-day, and resulted in Cambridge winning by seven wickets.

A SERVIAN CONSUL MURDERED.

Belgrade, July 2nd.—The Servian Consul at Pristina has been murdered by a Serb in his own house.

MAJOR WISSMANN.
Berlin, July 3rd. — It is currently reported that Major Wissmann resigns his post as Imperial German Commissioner in

THE AFFAIRS OF CASHMERE—DEBATE IN COMMONS.
London, July 3rd.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Government declining to accede to the request of Mr. Bradlaugh to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the

to enquire into the case of the Maharajah of Cashmere, Mr Bradlaugh moved a resolution of the House in order to demand the Maharajah's removal from the Government of his own territory. Sir J. Lubbock said the Maharajah had been removed solely in the interests of his people. Lengthy debate followed, and the motion was carried.

being put to the vote was rejected by a majority.

THE SUCCESSOR TO LORD WOLSELEY
London, July 4th.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Stanhope, Minister for War, said the Government was unable to hastily decide regarding the abolition of the army.

the post of Commander-in-Chief of Forces. He confirmed the report that Redvers Buller would succeed Lord Ly as Adjutant-General, since it was necessary to retain the services of Sir Frederick Roberts in India.

Army Estimates last night, announced that the Government had accepted the proposals of the Harrington Committee to merge the Naval and Military Council to discuss matters affecting the War and Marine departments. The Council will be the Committee of the Cabinet, with the Prime

President. All Departments will
presented. It is also intended to
Military Council consisting of the
Military Officers of the War Office
also a Council to decide on questions
ing to promotion.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

THE ANGLO GERMAN COMPACT EXPLAINED.
Berlin, June 21.—During a prolonged sitting of the Bundestag to-day Chancellor Caprivi explained the aim of the Anglo-German agreement relative to Africa. He dwelt upon the immense importance of the strategic value of Heligoland and recalled the fact that during the war of 1870 it was necessary to detach a large force to guard against a possible landing at the mouth of the Wehrhader Elbe river, and to lay submarine mines to protect the water approaches to Hamburg and Bremen. He produced an opinion from Von Moltke that Heligoland could be so fortified that it would be equivalent to a large increase in the German Army in the event of war. The Bundestag unanimously approved the compact and congratulated the Emperor and Chancellor.

The report that England spontaneously offered to cede the island is to direct vary with all reports here. The opinion of the people of the island does not count with either Government. Both know the inhabitants are opposed to annexation to Germany on account of their dread of military service and customs regulations. Germany will make concessions on these points for twenty years.

Leading Hamburg Journals regret the granting of England of a protectorate over Zanzibar, because it will place the whole trade in the hands of the English and African company. Major Wiseman has photographed similar views. All declare, however, that the acquisition of Heligoland balances the losses elsewhere. The *National Zeitung* remains aloof, stating that most of the region conceded to Germany never belonged to England.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.
An ominous note was presented to-day to the Porte by the Russian Ambassador, Nelidoff. It suggests the intention of the Czar to actively interfere in the Balkans. The note declines the request that Russia wait until November for the payment of the war indemnity by Turkey, and demands immediate payment. The note also declares that in the event of a refusal, Russia reserves the right of taking all necessary measures to compel its payment.

BULGARIAN MATTERS.
Yesterday the Bulgarian envoy presented a note from Stambuloff to the Russian Ambassador, requesting recognition of Bulgaria as a free and independent State, and also the recognition of the Bulgarian Government. Stambuloff is negotiating in concert with Russia, without regard to the personal interests of Prince Ferdinand, and it is expected that he will develop the demand for the independence of Bulgaria under a Prince, who will be agreeable to the absorption of part of Macedonia into Bulgaria.

FRANCE GREATLY AGITATED.
London, June 21.—Salisbury's agreement with Germany on African matters is construed into a new alliance with the Kaiser's Government, and great uneasiness is felt in France, where Russian diplomacy helps to extend the distrust of Great Britain. So great has been the agitation in the Republic that it has hastened the mobilization of the navy, which was not expected until August. The Naval Prefect at Cherbourg, Roussin, has received from the Ministry of Marine this morning, giving instructions for the immediate preparation of their fleets or contingents, so they can be moved at any moment. Such orders are seldom sent unless for serious reasons. The most serious cause of alarm in the English mind is the information that France is deeply aggrieved with England and Germany concerning the fisheries and the cession of Heligoland.

It is learned on the best authority that the British Foreign Office is very anxious to take the initiative and to isolate Salisbury against the authorities at Paris and Washington, and positively refuses to compromise the Bering Sea or Newfoundland claims, but intends to make a naval demonstration.

Salisbury denies the right of the French to take lobster, which was unknown as a fish at the time the old treaty was concluded. England also contends that Behring Sea is free and open to all, and will enforce these claims. Baine has practically taken this matter out of Minister Lincoln's hands, as though he wanted to handle it personally.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is equally firm on his side. The whole controversy causes much uneasiness in commercial circles here and in Manchester, Marseilles, Lyons and other European business centres.

FRYCH MERCHANTS EXCITED.
Paris, June 21.—The excitement among French merchants, arising from the difficulties caused by the new American regulations concerning the importation of goods into the United States, is spreading to the Chamber of Deputies and to the newspapers. A few accessible people talk about retaliation. Government officials and the artistic community are both startled by the news that the Finance Committee of the American Senate has stricken out the clause in the Tariff Bill putting words of art on the free list. There is a great outcry over this action.

STANLEY'S WEDDING.
London, June 21.—Applications for admission to Stanley's wedding are overwhelmingly great. Miss Dorothy Tennant has written as follows to Stanley's private secretary: "Please send all applications. I suppose a great number of people will be deeply offended, but it would be absolutely impossible to give seats to all who ask. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the wedding could take place in some quiet little church so I could see what they are doing and go away immediately afterward."

BERLIN SEA.
Chicago, June 21.—The *Times* Washington correspondent says: "Information comes from an absolutely reliable source that the President and the Secretary of State have received positive assurances from the Government of Russia that the latter stands prepared to make good its representations given at the time of the Alaskan purchase, that Behring Sea is a mare clausum or closed sea, and if the United States desires the co-operation of Russia in enforcing this doctrine, she can have it. It has been impossible to learn what views or purposes are held in the matter by Blaine."

LATEST LOVE.
London, June 23.—Sarah Bernhardt has fallen platonically in love with Stanley. Being questioned as to her infatuation she confessed: "I feel a purely artistic though intense passion for the hero of Africa. I think him the greatest of modern actors, and I have every photograph of him published in every possible attitude. I would jump at the chance to accompany him to the heart of Africa. If he would only ask me I would gladly go through all he has suffered. If he goes I go too."

FINANCE. June 23.—The Hungarian Finance Minister and the Rothschild syndicate have entered into an agreement for the conversion of 300,000,000 florins 5-per-cent paper notes into 4-per-cent gold notes.

WALFISCH BAY.
Berlin, June 22.—The *Hamburger Nach-*

richten, which is supposed to be inspired, suggests that England give a further proof of her good will by ceding to Germany Walfisch Bay, which is valuable to England and of the utmost importance to Germany as a harbor for her southwest African possessions.

Prince Bismarck, in the *Nachrichten*, denies the Radical reports that he would leave the Reichstag and support Chancellor von Caprivi. He declares he would not accept such a position. He is reported to have expressed his opinion that a general agreement with it would not prevent his expressing deviating opinions when necessary.

THE CREDIT FONCIER.
Paris, June 22.—The report of the inspectors who investigated the affairs of the Credit Foncier proved so unfavorable that the Government has had to postpone its publication until M. Christophle, Governor of the institution, has had time to frame a reply. The inspectors accuse Christophle of having made a fraudulent advance of 35 francs, carrying rates down also. *Le Paris* to-day stated that Christophle had tendered his resignation, but the Minister of Finance declined to accept it till he could consult the rest of the Cabinet.

THE RUSSIAN FOLLOWERS.
Cairo (Egypt), June 24.—Correspondence from the Sudan tells the following:—An Arab merchant, Ali Effendi Marwan, who has just arrived here from Omdurman, the headquarters of the Mahdi, says that every tribe is anxious to leave the Sudan and in fact many of them have done so already. They have two very powerful reasons for disbelieving that he is a prophet at all. One is the existing famine and the other is the cruel atrocities perpetrated by the Mahdi upon people who have either committed trivial offences or who have not, to his mind, been sufficiently attached to his cause. The Mahdi has become absolutely unpopular. Most of the members of his military force, about 4,000 men all told, are ready to desert at any moment. The garrisons were cut off from Khartoum are useless for want of cannon balls.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.
Berlin, June 24.—There was a spirited debate in the Reichstag to-day over the Army Bill. Chancellor von Caprivi declared that the Federal Government would neither drop the bill nor accept any amendments. The Federal Government could not agree to curtail the service, but he was authorized to say that a much larger number of men will be placed on the retired list in autumn. The Reichstag quite far enough, he said, and therefore urged the adoption of the bill. The debate was adjourned.

HALIFAX EXCITED.
Halifax, June 24.—It is believed here that news of orders of the greatest importance has been received. Extraordinary action has been promised all day in the dockyard at North End Harbor, and all the non-war men there are being victimized and called as rapidly as possible. Ammunition carts were also busy transferring powder from the magazines below the wharves to the boats in the harbor. In the afternoon the engineer and torpedo corps were in the steam-launch buoying the harbor channel between Fort Clarence and Georges Island.

THE CITY OF PARIS' ACCIDENT.
London, June 24.—The Board of Trade findings on the City of Paris accident are published. It also finds the safety of the passengers on the City of Paris was not sacrificed to speed and that the vessel is one of the finest in the mercantile marine.

INVESTIGATE ON THE SILVER BILLS.
London, June 23.—M. de Laveleye, the Belgian political economist, writes that either of the American silver bills will injure the cause of international metallurgy. He neither can possibly injure America. Of the two he considers the Free Coinage bill the more harmful.

A CURIOUS REQUEST.
Paris, June 23.—The Prefect of the Seine announces that 18,000 francs have been bequeathed to the City of Paris by one Pascal Pavale, the interest of which is to be used annually to furnish devices to young women from the ages of 16 to 25, who must be of good repute and natives of Paris. Claims must be submitted to the Mayor each year before October 1st.

CONSUMPTION OF SILVER.
London, June 23.—The *Statist* estimates the consumption of ounces of silver as follows: Arts, 20,000,000 ounces; European and other countries, taken for coinage, 20,000,000; taken for India, 30,000,000; taken for China, Japan and the East, 10,000,000; purchased by the United States Government, 30,000,000; total 110,000,000. The total production at the present time is 130,000,000 ounces.

HENRY M. STANLEY MADE A DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.
London, June 23.—Stanley and Miss Tennant attended Commencement exercises at the Oxford University to-day and were given a most uproarious reception. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon Stanley and Professor Goodwin of Harvard University.

SPANISH AGAIN.
Berlin, June 21.—Prince Bismarck has been interviewed again. When asked to give his impressions on the subject of Nihilism in Russia he said: "No concessions can be made to the Nihilists, who are would-be murderers, one and all. Assassins by premeditation took by day. They only intend to deal with them to strengthen them and sharpen the law and bring it to bear upon them with increased stringency. There can be no question of yielding to these wretches; nothing kind or conciliatory can be offered to a people who do not even know what they want, but are ready at all times to commit any sort and number of heinous crimes."

AN FOR ENGLAND AND GERMANY. said Bismarck, emphatically. "I regard it as an impossibility that these countries should ever be at war. It is singularly unlikely that they should ever quarrel seriously. Were that to happen it might lead to a continental conflict, even if England should abstain from taking an active part against us by sea or land. But this contingency is as highly improbable as that we should draw swords against England. We are both fair dealing people, we know one another well and respect one another sincerely."

Bismarck spoke favorably of Caprivi as a fine soldier, a man of remarkable intelligence and varied information, and above all a thoroughly genuine. Caprivi's appointment as Reichsminister was an absolute surprise. He accepted it from a lofty and loyal sense of duty, free from any charge of overweening personal ambition. He has a clear head, good heart, generous nature, great working powers, and is altogether a first-class man."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.
London, June 21.—Reports just published show almost incredible transactions of co-operative societies in Great Britain. They show that the wages-earners own nearly \$2,500,000 of stock, that during twenty-five years they have divided \$200,000,000 in profits, and that the total sales of last year exceeded those of the preceding year by \$10,000,000.

JUSTICE MURPHY OUSGLED.
Dublin, June 21.—At a meeting of Nationalist elections at New to-day resolutions were adopted concerning Justice Butt-

ley McCarthy for his persistent neglect of his parliamentary duties, and declaring that at the next election a new candidate will be nominated in his stead.

THE PANAMA CANAL.
Paris, June 21.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the position of shareholders and bondholders of the Panama Canal Company was submitted to-day to the Chamber of Deputies.

The Minister of Justice, replying to questions, said the authorities had never accepted joint responsibility for the enterprise, but had not remained inactive to the disasters befalling it. In a few days the official liquidator will be able to report on the present position of affairs, and when it was established who were the responsible parties the Minister of Justice would intervene if necessary.

BRAZIL'S CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Rio Janeiro, June 23rd.—The new Constitution will be the fundamental law of the land only after the Constituent Assembly shall have approved it. Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution there will be an election for Senators and Deputies, sixty-three of the former and 200 of the latter. After that will come the first regular session and the election of presiding officers. The provisional Government will then place in their hands the functions of government. The first election will be the inauguration of the republic.

The Assembly will at once select a new chief of state, who will then proceed to organize a regular Cabinet. Then the Assembly will revise the Constitution, and after that the President will be elected. The following are the principal ideas of the Constitution. Brazil adopts the American system of a responsible executive, with secretaries responsible only to him and to the people. A Senator or D-pity who is chosen as a secretary loses his seat. The first election, the Congress, will be in November next, by the Congress, but the Constitution establishes that the choice will be subsequently made by the electors.

The President shall be elected for six years, and be ineligible for the next two years. He shall be elected by the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President shall be Vee-President to the republic. In case of the absence or death of the President the office will be filled by the Vice-President, next by the Speaker of the Senate and lastly by the President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

New York, June 22nd.—The Brazilian Minister to-day received a cablegram from Rio Janeiro stating that the provisional Government had adopted a constitution which will be promulgated to-morrow and that great rejoicing prevails throughout Brazil.

A SENSATION ON PARLIAMENT TERRACE.
London, June 22nd.—A witnessed an extraordinary scene on the terrace of a House of Commons on Friday night. A large crowd of a transparency was hoisted, and in a few minutes a series of pictures were thrown upon it. The first was a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, which was received with much clapping of hands by the Irish members, who also clapped the same, evidently knowing what was to take place. This was followed by various scenes illustrating the shuffling process by the police, cruelty and evictions, interference with meetings, and other incidents in the Irish struggle. A man in the large, with a London voice, shouted out the descriptions of these things. The members in the library and smoking-rooms all came to the windows, amazed at this daring intrusion on sacred territory.

Where is the sergeant-at-arms? was the question passed from one to another. The Speaker of the House lives at one end of the terrace, and as this dread functionary was at home at the time it is all the more wonderful that this demonstration was permitted. William O'Brien was the hero of several amusing pictures. He was shown in various positions, and in one he was shown in a state of small excitement. The police looked on without attempting to interfere, evidently influenced by so many members of Parliament.

It is stated that two Nationalist members were on board the steamer *God Save Ireland* at the British Parliament, the Home Rule invaders set all authority at defiance and moved off shortly before midnight amid another burst of cheering.

I understand that the Speaker was angry at this unprecedented demonstration, and is exacting searching inquiries to be made into it. If the ringleaders are found out there will be a row.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Berlin, June 23.—Scholz, the Minister of Finance, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Minister of the Interior, and the leader of the National Liberals.

City of Mexico, June 23.—The Government denies the story from London that Mexico has concluded a railroad subvention loan with Anglo-American bankers.

Dublin, June 22.—A father named M. MacNamara was shot from ambush and mortally wounded at Ennis to-day. The crime was the outcome of a grudge.

London, June 23.—A syndicate of American capitalists and British bankers has been formed to buy up the gas works in the principal American cities.

Midmore, June 21.—Midwinter, the cricketer, is insane, and his condition is considered hopeless.

Berlin, June 23.—The *Mayburger Zeitung* confirms the report of a Franco-Russian alliance.

Constantinople, June 22.—Brigands near Spekeke captured M. Ismail Bey, a man of great wealth. They demanded \$12,000 for his release. Turkish soldiers have been dispatched in pursuit of the brigands.

London, June 22.—A dispatch from Lagos says that a popular superstition preventing the King of Dahomey from re-entering his capital after defeat, the King attacked the Belgians and took 1000 prisoners. The Belgians then attacked and defeated the Dahomians, killing many of them.

London, June 22.—A company has been formed to construct a harbor at St Brandon on the Bristol Channel for American liners. The port is to be linked with London by the Great Western Railway.

Rio de Janeiro, June 22.—President De Frouges signed the new Constitution at a presidential dinner to-day. The text of the Constitution was approved at a Cabinet meeting to-day.

San Salvador, June 24.—Order has prevailed since the deposition and sudden death of President Morales, and a new Government has been begun.

London, June 21.—Mary Anderson Navarro and her husband are enjoying themselves in Venice. The happy pair shun hotels and footlights. They will return to the United States probably in September.

Cork, June 21.—The court at Entry to-day sentenced Father Crowley to one month's imprisonment, and six more additional in default of bail for good behavior for unlawfully a Protestant clergyman at Roskill.

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON:

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERIAN, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIAL ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain W. J. NANTES, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON via BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, 24th July, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo. Tea will be sent either direct via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Back Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars regarding the Baggage and Customs of the various ports, apply to the Company's Office, Hongkong.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, July 15, 1890.

KORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & HAITIO PORTS:

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAMBURG, BREMEN, ANTWERP, BRINDISI, GENOA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1890, at 4 p.m., the Company's Steamship SACHSE, Capt. K. V. GISSER, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPOKE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Back Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong, July 8, 1890.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Kobe, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe, via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA, B.C., and to the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA, B.C., and to the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

First-class Fares: To San Francisco ... \$112.50 To Victoria ... 112.50 To other European ports at proportionate rates.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Company's Office, until 4 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 18, 1890.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship PARTHIA, 3,167 Tons Register, Capt. J. PANTOR, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., and SAN FRANCISCO, via INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. STREXET, 7th August, 4th Sept.; and STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE, 18th Sept.; and ABYSSINIA, 2nd October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows: To Vancouver or Victoria (Mex.) \$100.00 To San Francisco ... 100.00 To Montreal, New York, &c. ... 200.00 To Liverpool ... 274.00 To London ... 284.00

To other European ports at proportionate rates.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 23rd July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 6 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passages or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 16, 1890.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA:

ALSO, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1890, at Noon, the Company's S.S. OXUS, Commandant DELACROIX, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPOKE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 30th Instant, 1890. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Back Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 18, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe, via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA, B.C., and to the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 18, 1890.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP DJEMNAH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, from Havre ex Steamship Manche, and from Bordeaux ex Steamship Ville de Lille, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day (Tuesday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 22nd Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th Instant (Thursday), or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 16, 1890.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. BRECONSHIRE, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SING